

BOW ISLAND REVIEW.

VOL. I. NO. 10.

BOW ISLAND, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1910.

SUBSCRIPTION \$1.50 A YEAR

DISSOLUTION OF

PARTNERSHIP

We, the undersigned, beg to notify the inhabitants of Bow Island and District that we have by mutual consent dissolved partnership, and after this date the business heretofore carried on by us will be known as Colp's Hardware Store, Mr. R. E. A. Colp being the sole proprietor.

We also desire to notify our patrons that all accounts must be settled on or before September 15th, after which date they will pass out of our hands for collection.

We would take this opportunity of expressing our very best thanks to our many patrons for their past support and ask that the same measure of assistance be given the new management.

R. E. A. COLP,

J. G. WATERSON.

PIONEER LUMBER Co.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

BUILDING MATERIALS

THE BEST GRADES AND PRICES RIGHT.

A. F. DULMAGE

MANAGER

Bow Island - - Alberta

Beattie & Bratton

— Livery, Feed & Sale Stable —

We Sell Hay, Oats, Shorts, Chop and Bran.

PRICES RIGHT.

DRAY LINE IN CONNECTION.

Farmers?

In case you need machinery, don't hesitate to call as I am prepared to give you terms that will surpass those of any syndicate. I am always ready to deal as leniently as possible with you, and guarantee to satisfy you in every particular.

A. Swennumson

Advertise in the "REVIEW."

FOREST FIRES IN IDAHO AND MONTANA.

WALLACE, IDAHO, DOOMED.

Spokane, Washington, Aug. 23.—The early reports from fires in the forests of southern Idaho and western Montana are increasing the toll of dead.

The latest figures from Wallace are that 45 fighters probably have perished. In the hills near Sand Point, Idaho, Forest Ranger Van Dyke and a crew of 65, who were fighting the flames, are reported to have perished. A woman and her daughter perished at Calcutt, Idaho.

Five are known to have died near New Port in an attempt to reach the town. Along the Great Northern Pacific tracks between Spokane and Helena lumberless fires are known to be raging fiercely, but definite reports cannot be secured, as the telegraph and telephone wires are down. Before communication with Libby, Montana, ended, it was reported that every male resident of the town was working with 200 paid fire fighters to divert Flower Creek to the south of the village as a protection against the flames driving up around that district.

A train of 25 horses was yesterday afternoon turned back in an attempt to reach a force of 45 men near Peck, which is known to have had but two days' rations. Fires are burning on the shores of Coeur d'Alene Lake. One was threatening the village of Sunnyside, three miles from the town of Coeur d'Alene. Many summer homes on the beach have been destroyed. Refugees from the burned district poured into Spokane last night. Seven hundred from Wallace crossed Lake Coeur d'Alene by boat and came to Spokane by the electric line.

New forest fires created excitement in the hills near Lewiston as the settlers have fled from the flames through out the district, and Forest Supervisor Fern has refused to send out any more fire fighters unless he can get pack trains to aid in getting supplies to them.

Spokane, some, Aug. 22.—(By wire.) Idaho, is doomed. At 10:30 o'clock the whole town was on fire. The flames were first communicated to the south side of the town from the forest fires. The last words of the telephone operator were that the fire was within fifteen feet of him, and that he had run for his life. Women and children were rushed out on a special train over the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's line, and it is thought no lives have been lost.

Missoula, Mont., Aug. 22.—From every part of western Montana and Idaho this morning there are prayers that the weather bureau has forecast accurately in predicting showers for today. Nothing but rain can save the situation. The hundreds of weary men who for days have battled with the flames with blood-shot eyes and aching limbs, immersing themselves in streams or burling their faces in mud for protection from the intense heat. The only improvement in the situation is at Wallace, where the remnant of the town that is left seems to be saved from fire, and at Mullan, where the town which was threatened by fire yesterday seems to be safe. It is reported that Saltese, in western Montana, is also out of danger, but this may prove to be a bit of over-confidence.

The town of Taft, DeWorgia, Henderson, and the old part of St. Regis, are in ashes. The old placer town of Murray in Idaho, is in danger, and the flames have the upper hand of the situation in a score of places. It is the only salvation of hundreds of miles of timber and many camps and small towns. Men have fought the flames to the limit of human endurance and are withdrawing from the contest in many places. Especially is the situation serious in the immensely timbered country, along the line of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul's western extension. How the railways have suffered tremendous loss from fire in the regions where the snow slides wrought have all last winter.

Bridges have been burned and stations wiped off the map. Wherever possible, the railway company have taught the people to safety in special trains. This morning there were two rescue trains on the St. Paul speeding towards Missoula with about 500 people aboard. There is another on the Northern Pacific Coeur d'Alene branch with 200 women and children taken from the burned town of St. Regis.

In Wallace the death list may grow. The fire swept that town with such terrible swiftness that it is feared there will be more bodies found in

(Continued on Page 8.)

BOW ISLAND WILL SEE BUSY TIMES.

If the plans that have already been projected are matured Bow Island will shortly be the headquarters of one of the biggest scenes of activity in the West. We understand the plans of the Southern Alberta Land and Irrigation Co., which includes besides their big irrigation canal the forming of a vast artificial inland lake immediately north-west of Bow Island, will mean the employment of about 200 teams this fall, all the provisions for which will have to pass through Bow Island. Just now the surveyors are busily engaged in staking out the ground north and preparing for the commencement of this big western project.

Lord Hindlip, General Sir R. Lane, and T. C. Thyner, of London, England, all big shareholders in the Southern Alberta Land Co., with Jos. D. McGregor, managing director, and A. M. Gues, chief engineer of the company, arrived here on Monday afternoon and were met at the station by the company's automobile and driven to the ranch north of Bow Island, where they are looking over portions of the company's big irrigation schemes.

Lord Hindlip, it may be remarked, is also believed to be interested, along with Lord Dunmore, Lord Vivian and Lord Dufferin, in the building of another trans-continental railway.

ASSAULT AT BURDETT

Pete Tierney was brought up on Monday at Burdett before Justices West and Fletcher charged with assaulting Thos. Snedden.

From the evidence adduced it appeared that Pete had been celebrating on the previous Saturday the removal of his name from off the "Indian list" and in the height of his jubilation entered the pool-room and invited Thos. Snedden to celebrate with him. The invitation was accepted, and in grand pyrotechnic display that he was badly scared. To lend a little more realism to the wild west scene that was being enacted Pete produced a knife and was about to initiate his fighting comrade into further mysticism when a detaining hand was laid upon him by a spectator named Wilson.

Pete was at a later stage taken in hand by Sergt. Harper of the R.N.W. M.P., and cautioned that these occurrences were not new permitted by the Government, and to make the lesson a little more impressive the Justice on Monday fined him \$50 and costs and bound him over to keep the peace, failing which he will be a guest of the R.N.W. M.P. for the space of three months. Pete was also induced to again have his name inserted in the list of those who have enjoyed intoxicating liquors. The fact of his having a wife and children prevailed upon the magistrates to take a more lenient view of the case than they would perhaps have otherwise done.

Pete's participating celebrant, Thos. Snedden, was mulcted in the sum of \$3 and costs, this being imposed as a reminder to him that such celebrations were not permitted, even in the wild and woolly west.

TREE PLANTING.

As briefly announced in our last issue, Mr. W. A. R. G. Gault, tree-planting inspector of the forestry branch, Indian Head, has been spending a few days in this district, going over the country and inspecting trees grown by settlers in co-operation with the Forestry Department. He has also been examining the land prepared for tree-planting in accordance with the regulations laid down by the department in connection with the stipulations to properly prepare the soil before planting, plant and care for the trees after planting, and do all the actual work of the varieties recommended by the inspector, to plant up the area of land specially prepared for the planting of these trees and which has been reported to be in a suitable state of cultivation.

Any settler may obtain the trees by applying to the Forestry Branch, Indian Head, and complying with the necessary conditions.

The Myrtle Hotel

Dan Needham - Proprietor

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' HOME.

Best Brands of Wines
Liquors and Cigars ::

Baggage Carried to and from Depot Free of Charge.

..THE LEADING HOTEL..

- - IN - -

BOW ISLAND.

TWO BIG SAMPLE ROOMS IN CONNECTION.

Headquarters for Farmers
and Ranchers.

RATES TWO DOLLARS PER DAY.

Bow Island

Alberta

Citizens' Lumber Company

A COMPLETE LINE OF BUILDING MATERIAL.

Lumber
Lath
Shingles
Building Paper
Plaster
Rubberoid, etc.

CALL IN AND GET OUR PRICES

A. ELLSWORTH - MANAGER

City Meat Market

Fuller & Smith - Proprietors

Headquarters for all kinds of Fresh and Salt Meats, Live Stock, Hides, Furs, etc.

We Solicit Your Trade.

E. C. LUTKE LAND CO.

Dealers in
Farm Lands & Town Lots

We write Fire, Life and Tornado Insurance on City or Town Property. We can draw your last will, draw your Mortgage deed and transfer your property.





When we act as your agents you can feel at ease. All business strictly attended to. Notary Public, etc. Your Trade Solicited.

We do Up-to-date Job Printing.

YOU HAD BETTER BUY NOW.

Don't wait. Take warning. Many lines of Goods will advance in price.

**Here are prices on staple merchandise that cannot be beaten in
- - - Alberta - - -**

Nails. 4c. per lb., or \$3.75 a keg.	Blankets. 5 lb. all wool double blanket, 2.75. Large size cotton blankets, 1.35. 7 lb. pure all wool double blankets, 3.25.	 Gloves. Men's Gloves at money saving prices. See our 50c gloves. See our \$1.00 gloves. You can't buy the same kind elsewhere at 1.50.
Building Paper. 400 square feet to the roll 85c.	Paint. None better made, 2.00 per gallon.	
Stoves. Try to match our prices 4-hole cook stove, large oven, 11.50.	Shoes. You can save from 50c. to 1.00 a pair on shoes at our store.	Muslin. Unbleached, only 5c. per yard.
	Carpets. Nine by twelve feet, 3.75. Brussels Carpet, Nine by twelve feet, 10.00.	
	Chairs. Kitchen chairs, 65c. Fancy top, 85c.  Large Rocking chair 1.05	Pillows. Buy now, don't wait. 50c. each.
2-hole chink or laundry stove, 3.95.	Sewing Machines. We have one Eldridge Machine, regular price all over Canada \$45, to close \$29. Don't wait.	Underwear. See our double-breasted heavy fleeced lined underwear at 65c. Men's heavy ribbed wool underwear, 90c. each.
Bedstead and Spring complete, 7.00.	Cupboard. Glass front, to clear 11.50.	Hog, just arrived. Dry salt hog 18c Breakfast hog 22c Ham 22c Lard, 5 lb. tins 95c Choice Bologna, per lb. 12 1/2c
Mattresses. 2.50, 3.50 and 4.50, bed size.	Flour. A carload of the celebrated Lethbridge Flour. Our best, No. 1 hard wheat. Not No. 3 grade, but No. 1. While it lasts, \$3.00. We sell the best.	
		Snaps in Groceries. Rice, per lb. 5c Beans, per lb. 5c California peaches, per lb. 10c Raisins—3 pkts. seedless 25c Currants 10c A good black tea 25c Choice Coffee, ground, 3 lbs. for 50c

HOAGLIN'S STORE

BOW ISLAND

ALBERTA

Storming the Taku Forts

(From the Narrative of Mr. John Dimpsey, late with H.M.S. "Hornet", as told to Walter Wood.)

In 1860 a joint expedition against China was prepared by the British and French Governments, and in August, 1860, the allies stormed and took the forts and forts of the Taku. The Chinese had captured a number of British soldiers, which were invested and our commander-in-chief, as a special punishment of the Chinese, ordered the Russian's magnificent summer palace to be burnt, and this was done after it had been thoroughly ransacked. The Chinese had captured a number of British soldiers, which were invested and our commander-in-chief, as a special punishment of the Chinese, ordered the Russian's magnificent summer palace to be burnt, and this was done after it had been thoroughly ransacked.

FIGHTING the heathen Chinese strikes many people as a humorous performance, but they are mostly those who have not waged war with "Johnny" on his own soil—and as for me, I should think, as about the worst in the world for conquering.

While I was out in China in the war of 1860, I seemed to spend most of my time in mud, and when I was not in mud it was water. But yourself, in imagination, on some of the banks of the Thames, in London, when the tide is out, and the mud is exposed, and you see the old foundations of the city, and you see the old foundations of the city, and you see the old foundations of the city.

You might agree the idea is a little far, and that the mud is not the same as the mud on the banks of the Thames, but I think it is a very good illustration of the mud in the Taku. The mud was so deep that it was impossible to walk on it, and the mud was so deep that it was impossible to walk on it, and the mud was so deep that it was impossible to walk on it.

We struggled through the mud and water, and we were very muddy. We were very muddy, and we were very muddy. We were very muddy, and we were very muddy. We were very muddy, and we were very muddy. We were very muddy, and we were very muddy. We were very muddy, and we were very muddy.

That was a lucky circumstance, because our ponies became very muddy. Our ponies became very muddy, and our ponies became very muddy. Our ponies became very muddy, and our ponies became very muddy. Our ponies became very muddy, and our ponies became very muddy. Our ponies became very muddy, and our ponies became very muddy.

I think, however, that I looked upon the Taku forts as I felt that I would a good deal better than I did. I looked upon the Taku forts as I felt that I would a good deal better than I did. I looked upon the Taku forts as I felt that I would a good deal better than I did. I looked upon the Taku forts as I felt that I would a good deal better than I did.

The Chinese had their own methods of fighting. They had tremendous faith in their own strength, and they had tremendous faith in their own strength. They had tremendous faith in their own strength, and they had tremendous faith in their own strength. They had tremendous faith in their own strength, and they had tremendous faith in their own strength.

At last I pulled myself together and went. I went, and I went, and I went. I went, and I went, and I went. I went, and I went, and I went. I went, and I went, and I went. I went, and I went, and I went. I went, and I went, and I went.

Another young officer—Lieutenant Lemon, of the 67th—saw what was taking place, and dashed to his comrades' aid, and they covered one of the most thrilling incidents of that astonishing day.

When all was ready, and the heavy rain allowed us to make a start, we began the operations of war by assaulting the forts. The Chinese had been considerably in the reduction of the forts, and we found a very strong position. We found a very strong position, and we found a very strong position. We found a very strong position, and we found a very strong position. We found a very strong position, and we found a very strong position.

If, for one, was thankful when the bugles sounded the advance, and the bands of us, French and British, marched to the assault. I liked the French. I liked the French, and I liked the French. I liked the French, and I liked the French. I liked the French, and I liked the French. I liked the French, and I liked the French.

These men were very brave, and they were very brave. They were very brave, and they were very brave. They were very brave, and they were very brave. They were very brave, and they were very brave. They were very brave, and they were very brave. They were very brave, and they were very brave.

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Struggling and struggling, burdened with our arms and scaling ladders, we fought our way towards the forts. We fought our way towards the forts, and we fought our way towards the forts. We fought our way towards the forts, and we fought our way towards the forts. We fought our way towards the forts, and we fought our way towards the forts.

I know that we in the 60th did duty, and we did duty. We did duty, and we did duty. We did duty, and we did duty. We did duty, and we did duty. We did duty, and we did duty. We did duty, and we did duty. We did duty, and we did duty.

Foreign Rogers and other officers and men had dashed into a ditch and made a hole, and they had made a hole. They had made a hole, and they had made a hole. They had made a hole, and they had made a hole. They had made a hole, and they had made a hole. They had made a hole, and they had made a hole.

mind as I talk—that of a man, firmly bound in a chair, who had been put to death by having boiling lead poured down his throat.

There were other figures, the sight of which was sickening, and many of which gave us clearly an idea of what the sufferings had been of those who had been taken prisoner. We saw a man, who had been taken prisoner, and we saw a man, who had been taken prisoner. We saw a man, who had been taken prisoner, and we saw a man, who had been taken prisoner.

At that time I was a corporal, and my short, stout, and fat body was a good deal of talk just then about our little corps. I was a corporal, and my short, stout, and fat body was a good deal of talk just then about our little corps. I was a corporal, and my short, stout, and fat body was a good deal of talk just then about our little corps.

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and gave me a drink, and in the shelter of my gun I saw my own men, and I saw my own men. I saw my own men, and I saw my own men. I saw my own men, and I saw my own men. I saw my own men, and I saw my own men.

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The Bow Island Review

A Town and Country Journal Devoted to the interests of Bow Island and Surrounding Districts.

Published at Bow Island every Saturday Morning.
Subscription Price \$1.50 Per Year in Advance.

W. P. Cotton

Publisher and Prop.

ADVERTISING RATES

Transient Advertising such as legal notices, tenders, readers, etc., 12c per line 8c per line each subsequent insertion. Lost, Found, Wanted, etc., 20c for first insertion, 25c each additional run.
Commercial Advertising rates on application. Professional Cards occupying one inch \$3.00 per quarter. Commercial Advertising payable monthly all other in advance. Four insertions constitute a month except per yearly contract.

To ensure insertion of advertisements and new ads, notification of same must be made to this office before 12 o'clock noon Wednesday of each week. Local items of interest as news, accepted up to each Friday. This rule is not a hard and fast one, but we cannot guarantee insertion after that time.
Marriages, birth and death notices inserted free.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

We invite Correspondence on all matters of public interest, and especially country news, but reserve to ourselves the right to omit any part or all the copy submitted. The name and address of the correspondent must accompany all letters for insertion, though not necessarily for publication.

Country correspondents are requested to have their copy reach the office by Tuesday noon of each week. Country letters arriving the latter part of the week are frequently crowded out, and by the next week the same of news has lost much of its value on account of its age.

JOB WORK

THE REVIEW OFFICE is well supplied with all kinds of type, and is prepared to execute at the shortest notice any job work from the distasteful of cards to full sheet posters.

The spell is broken. Now let her rip.

The arrow and the bow as an old-time defence won many battles, and the harrowing the Bow will win many more. Go to it.

They all feel it. The heavy rains of the past few days have exercised a very beneficial effect upon the surrounding district, and many who were talking of going away for the fall months are now taking advantage of the big fall of moisture to stay behind and go heavily into ploughing.

Advantages of trading at home. There is so much difference between buying goods at a home place of business and ordering them by mail from a catalogue house from a mere picture or description, that we want, dear reader, to point out to you a few facts that you may have never even thought of. Here you go into a store and make your wants known, the salesman shows you the desired article and if necessary, helps select or suggests to you the article best suited to you. Right there you have a chance to examine the quality, to see the style, to select the size and color, as the case may be; you can compare the different qualities, etc., and then if all is satisfactory, and in your judgment the price right, you will make the purchase. When you get home and upon a rigid examination you find a flaw or a blue instead of a black, then the next day or a week after you go to town to your Mr. Dealer, who will gladly exchange the items or refund your money. Then how many times does your home dealer extend you credit or has he waited on until your crops matured or until your produce is ready for market or until pay day; all these are accommodations you can only get at home and are, at times, of much help.

Local Topics.

D. Needham took a trip to Lethbridge Monday.

B. L. Jamieson is gazetted a issuer of marriage licenses.

Arthur Lindquist went to Calgary on Tuesday to have his eyes tested.

Mr. A. B. Hoaglin left Thursday on a trip to the coast and points south.

P. J. De Marco and J. Agor of Winnifred were two familiar personalities upon our streets Monday.

Roy Humphreys, son of the immigration agent at Lethbridge, who has been visiting friends in Bow Island, returned home Monday.

The firm of Waterson & Colp hardware merchants, has been dissolved, and in future the business will be run by Mr. R. E. A. Colp, under the name of Colp's Hardware store.

The heavy rains of the past few days are already having an effect. A. Suennumson sold three more ploughs on Wednesday, and the chances are that many more will be required ere the month is out.

Will members of the I.O.O.F. residing in this district, who have not already done so, kindly communicate with me that I may acquaint them of the date of the preliminary meeting in connection with the formation of a local lodge.—W. P. Cotton, Review Office.

Mrs. E. R. White was the hospitable hostess at a very enjoyable little party held at her residence "Hesperian Home," on Tuesday evening when the members of the T-x-y club and their friends spent a very nice evening.

The Alberta Gazette contains a notice to the effect that the Minister of Education had authorized the Board of Trustees of the Fairlight School District No. 2191, to borrow the sum of \$1500, upon the security of the said district, for the purpose of purchasing site, building and furnishing a school house, erecting outbuildings, and sinking a well. M. E. Luther of Winnifred is the treasurer.

Back shooting commenced this week. Several parties have been out and report plenty of birds.

Rev. Frank Hustler will take the service of the Methodist Church in the schoolroom on Sunday next, his services in Bow Island South being taken by the Rev. Mr. Wright.

Mrs. F. R. Morey brought in a sample of potatoes to us this week that for size and excellence are the best we have seen yet. If Mr. Morey can grow potatoes like these in a dry year we would like to see what he can do in a wet one.

The Rev. H. M. Henderson received this morning a notification from the Bishop to the effect that he had had a sum of money placed at his disposal for the building of a church, which he had decided to donate to Bow Island. Our town will therefore soon be in possession of another place of worship.

We extend our deepest sympathy to Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Waterson upon the loss of their baby boy. The infant, which was only twenty-three days old, died yesterday morning. The funeral took place to-day at ten a.m. after a service held at the house, the interment being at Bow Island cemetery.

About fifty dollars' worth of goods were abstracted on Monday from a car containing more than half a ton of goods. The theft occurred during the temporary absence of the driver, who had just left with a load for the store. Included with the articles that were taken out of the car was about fifteen dollars' worth of tobacco. No clue has as yet been obtained as to the perpetrators of the robbery, but it is surmised that they comprised a number of individuals that were working near the car at the time. We are since informed that the stolen goods were discovered yesterday under a loading chute where probably they had been placed at the last moment in fear of detection.

WESTERN NEWS.

Senator Peter McLaren's saw mill at Blainmore, Alta., which was totally destroyed by fire, is about to be rebuilt. The senator has arrived at the mill and all the machinery has been ordered. There are now lying in the

MONEY EARNING MONEY

Small weekly or monthly deposits in a Savings Account soon count up with interest added twice a year.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

receives sums of \$1.00 and upwards.

74 YEARS IN BUSINESS

CAPITAL AND RESERVE OVER \$7,000,000

Bow Island Branch - W. E. HOPKINS, Acting Manager.
Burdett Branch - H. K. POWELL, Acting Manager.

supply over four million feet of lumber.

Hon. Duncan Marshall, provincial minister of agriculture, confidently expects that Alberta crops will yield 32,000,000 bushels this year as against 32,000,000 bushels last year. The main factor has made careful and exhaustive inquiries in every part of the province where crops are produced.

Within the next year the Canadian Northern will operate out of Edmonton, a through day passenger train that will cover the 820 miles from Edmonton to Winnipeg in 30 hours, cutting off six hours from the time in which the trip is made at present. When this comes to pass the Canadian Northern will be operating trains out of Edmonton a total of 1,250 miles.

Telegraphic communication has now been established between Edmonton and Ebon, the first divisional point west of the Grand Forks Pacific. The telegraph line is being continued west, following up the tracklaying, which has reached a point eight miles beyond Ebon, or 125 miles from Edmonton.

Last week the British Boy Scouts arrived in Banff and pitched camp. At the National Park Museum they were reviewed by Lady Laurier. It was interesting to onlookers to try to distinguish the dikes and beds from the gamins of the London streets, for in their uniforms they all looked alike and seemed to be having a mighty fine outing together regardless of class.

Wesley Greenway, commissioner of Dominion Lands, and J. W. Martin, inspector of Dominion land agencies, have gone on the former's first trip north of Edmonton, to Lesser Slave Lake settlement, to inspect the Dominion land agency establishment at that point over a year ago. The agency at Lesser Slave Lake handles the bulk of the home-steaded entries for the Grande Prairie and Peace River countries, and during the past year the little northern agency has been doing a rushing business.

W. J. White, inspector of United States immigration agencies for the

Canadian government, who has just been a trip to the west, says that the report sent broadcast to the effect that fifteen thousand Americans have gone back to the United States from Canada is wholly inaccurate. "The actual number," declared Mr. White, "would not exceed four hundred, and a number of those have gone back to get their families. There is no doubt, however, that the circulation of the story has caused some injury and in conjunction with prevailing ideas of a short crop will have its effect on immigration from the states this year. We had expected 150,000 to come. The number will not be as large as that." After covering what growing areas by automobile, Mr. White sticks to his estimate of a crop total of a hundred million bushels or pretty nearly that much.

QUONG SANG RESTAURANT

Opposite Myrtle Hotel.
Meals at all Hours.
FRESH FRUIT DAILY.
Delicious Confectionery.
GOOD BREAD.
Ice, a Loaf, 3 for 5c.
Good Laundry in connection.
CHARLEY YIP YEN, Proprietor

FRUIT & ICECREAM

The undersigned begs to announce that he has opened up a
Fruit & Ice-cream Parlor
On Main Street, West
FRESH FRUIT DAILY.
J. E. PARTRIDGE, Proprietor.

Grain

Coal

Gas

ONE MORE CHANCE TO BUY CHEAP LOTS

In the Original Townsite of Bow Island.

Bow Island is growing and will continue to grow, for it is in the centre of a rich agricultural district rapidly developing, and only three miles from the famous Old Glory Gas well, where vast power is awaiting the use of manufacturers. Three coal mines are being opened up within three miles of Bow Island.

Prices of Lots: \$35.0, 50.0, 75.0, 100.0, 125.0
According to location. Corner lots on Main Street \$500

Terms 1-3 cash, balance six and twelve months with interest at six per cent. Torrens title given for every lot when payment is made in full. Five per cent discount allowed on above prices for cash. A plentiful supply of water on the property free to owners of Lots.

Needham & Baker, owners, Bow Island, Alta.

LADY FASHIONS DECREES

If there is one thing that can make the heat of midsummer bearable this year it is the charm of the lingerie frocks that are designed for the warmest days. In the lingerie frocks it has been impossible to carry out many of the severe traditions which prevail in all other styles of dress. The usual probably would not allow of the skirt being so narrow as that of the long, vigorous stride one has grown accustomed to in the modern woman. Nevertheless, there are no suggestions of flare or fulness in this dress, only a trim, girlish width at the feet, and it is this scarcely appreciable difference which makes the lingerie gown so much more attractive than any other dress of the moment.

The newest lingerie frocks are all adorned with either ribbons or satin, or even velvet, the simplest showing a neck and various ruffles, etc., of a bright colored ribbon, while the more elaborate models are really combinations of silk or satin with embroidered lace or French mousseline, with lace insertions, flat bands of ribbon or bias silk, all made to show through the transparent outer covering, really forming a lining to be attached to the gown. The more heavily em-

black is the reigning shade of the moment, there is no question of that, and were it not for the very great discomfort, it is probable that black would now be worn at all times in the day or evening. The smartest afternoon dresses are black and white, and the newest frocks of really smart material are in great majority white and black. The combination of black velvet with embroidered lawn is, however, rather too extreme to be likely to be very generally worn. And yet a gown of English embroidery dished from just above the knees with a band of black velvet, a black velvet girdle about the waist and worn with a toque of black velvet, and a pendant of the black velvet also carried, looked not too extraordinary to be delightful and smart.

Black satin is also used to make half of the new lingerie frocks. Then the material is cut in the usual fashion, but in this the narrow band of black is used to make a wide band of black, and the rest of the dress is in a contrasting color. In the multitude of colored cottons draped in chiffon, but it remains to be seen whether the curious tone of grey thus obtained will meet with great popular approval. Separate bodies of most applique lace made up on a foundation of black chiffon are undoubtedly very smart, as are also the lace waists veiled in black. It is a curious fashion to cover only lace in this way, but then there is scarcely one feature in the entire realm of fashion at the present moment which is not curious. In the striving for the novel many extraordinary results have been arrived at certainly.

In the gowns of which half the skirt is composed of a furden material the open English embroidery or eyelid hole work is more generally seen than the raised embroidery. Val encienese and baby frills are about equally fashionable, and there are many combinations of Chantilly and even tulle lace that are very beautiful. Whole gowns of Irish lace are still the coveted possession of all who can purchase them, but this year the beauty of the lace is shown to unusual advantage by the contrast of the broad bands of colored satin or of black velvet with which the costume is made up. A rash with a great butterfly head and long ends at the back of black tulle was effective on one Irish lace costume, and these tulle rashes are already to be seen in the different colors.

When colors are used at all it may safely be said that brilliant hues predominate; that true rose pink is used in ribbon trimming on a large number of lingerie frocks, and that lavender, as one of the modest, is one of the most popular of summer hues. There is seen in a considerable extent, but this is not a year of color. Mourning in England seems to have cast its shadow over all the world of fashion, or perhaps the effect of black and white that prevails at the gathering of note in Great Britain has proved more artistic than gloomy, and well worthy of being copied by other nations.

Clean color and a delicate tone of color are even smarter than white for the lingerie frock. With trimmings of rose color or mauve a pure white frock now looks almost crude beside the softer green colored lingerie dress. The simple embroidered muslins are always best in plain white, but the very elaborate gowns which are really in true sense lace dresses, are charming in the softer tones.

White chiffon and mousseline de sole are both worn considerably for afternoon this summer. Although made up necessarily on boned and fitted silk linings, these chiffon and mousseline gowns are to be seen in much the same models as the so-called lingerie dresses. More elaborate as regards embroidery and collars of lace, perhaps, if this were possible, than the embroidered basiste gowns, these gowns are still not very different in character from veiled effects—chiffon laid over a really elaborate and finished underdress of silk, lace and ribbon are seen in great numbers—but whether the fashion is a lasting one is doubtful.

In all the new designs for late summer and early autumn costume the kimono shade is much in evidence, and for there is absolutely no indication of any change from the flat, long, shoulder effect in any of these costumes. Even those which have the sleeve set in instead of the long continuation of the blouse contain the drooping effect which has



Embroidered Handkerchief Linen Gown with Flowered Satin Belt

to show trimming once more on the outside of the gown, and in many of the models the lower half of the skirt will be of plain satin of an exquisite shade of rose pink or brilliant blue, while a wide girdle of the same carries the color up to the waist. This band is perhaps one-half a yard in width and does not appear but much more than that in its length about the feet (although one yard is preferred to the smallest possible for a skirt in which the wearer can walk untroubled and have incised ballet frocks are commencing without aid).

One model that is extremely pretty in the lingerie frocks shows an overskirt falling just to the knees, beneath which is a tight band of satin and then another full or an ornamental blouse skirt, yet the worst blouse can scarcely be employed for such a strangely narrow, absolutely not during use of material. The ribbon which forms the band about the knees and is also introduced as a girdle about the waist is extremely fine and a bright shade of green or one of the same, exquisite tones of mauve or heliotrope.

Still another method of finishing off introducing a color with a lingerie frock is by running ribbon or bands of silk and cut through the embroidery, by this means also having the material in, so that it shall hang straight from waist to hem. If an effort to guard against flare at the ankles many of the skirts of the moment are caught in, so as to give a curious, balloon like look to the figure, which is about as graceful as could be imagined, but it is not necessary, and the effect can always be avoided by clever manipulation of the fabric.

The models of the moment are practically impossible to carry out in any unlined lingerie gown. The only way to keep the dress cool is to have it of a sheer quality, and of lace, or even mousseline de sole, as possible to have it light and airy. In midsummer a silk or satin lining is well worth the effort, but then when it comes to making half of a lingerie gown of velvet and black velvet at that, it would seem that comfort could not be the first consideration in the fashions of the present season.

Lace and Lingerie Gown

There are many reasons for the woman who wishes to appear well and to whom the kimono sleeves are not becoming. These bands of trimming, used in this manner are also a good lead to the home-dresser, as they cover the part of the shoulder which it is most difficult to be perfectly.

One of the best for the home-dresser, who finds it difficult to make two kimono sleeves of the new designs, which show the sleeve set in and trimmed with a square cap at the shoulder, gives the desired effect, and is not so difficult to make becoming to many figures as are the kimono sleeves. Draped pieces of the material are also set at the waist and carried down the shoulders, so as to produce the desired effect when the sleeve is set in, and straight bands of trimming carried over the shoulders and down to a point at the

TALK No. 3

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MAGIC BAKING POWDER

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

Contains no alum.
Made of healthful ingredients, without alum.
The only well-known moderate priced baking powder made in Canada that contains no alum.
Complies with the Law of Great Britain by containing no alum.
Anticipates the Pure Food Law of Canada by containing no alum.
Safeguards the health of the family by containing no alum.
Is honest with consumers by containing no alum.

NO OTHER MANUFACTURER OF MEDIUM PRICED GOODS CAN MAKE THESE STATEMENTS.

Free Cook Book

If you have not received one of these cook books, send your name and address to the nearest agent or to the Little Book will be mailed free of charge.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

NO ALUM

Manufactured by
E. W. Gillett Co. Ltd. Toronto, Ont.

No. 202

OGILVIE'S ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR

MAKES JUST AS FINE PASTRY AS IT DOES BREAD AND THE BEST OF BOTH. HOUSE-KEEPERS FIND IT ALWAYS GIVES SATISFACTION

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED

WINNIPEG PORT WILLIAM MONTREAL

DRY FARMING CONGRESS

A important function for farmers in many parts of Western Canada is the Dry Farming Congress, which will be held in Spokane during the week beginning October 3.

This congress comes at a time particularly auspicious to the history of agriculture in our West. The season of 1910 when figures of precipitation shall have been completed, will prove to be one of the driest the West has ever experienced, and many a farmer who has heretofore given the subject but casual thought, will turn with that sort of interest which is aroused by the in-sistence of self-preservation, to dry farming.

The congress which will convene at Spokane on October 3rd, will take up the matter of dry farming and will deal with it so exhaustively, and so much in detail, that the farmer who spends the week there will receive a real education in dry farming processes.

Since the first dry farming congress was held at Denver four years ago, the process of raising crops on land where the normal precipitation is likely to be several inches less, annually, than is required to ensure a crop, has advanced from the assigned position of a fad in farming to one of an exact science. Doubtless dry farming processes will yet be greatly improved, but the nature and demonstration have placed this comparatively new method upon a basis of fact that entitles it to the respect of all who are engaged in farming, and particularly of those earnestly making their efforts to grow crops in a section which is subject to destructive droughts. Experiments conducted by agricultural colleges, government experiment stations, individual farmers and by corporations, have proven that dry farming may be carried on profitably where ordinary farming processes fail to produce a crop. That this is

'a matter of great importance is apparent to all who have crossed this continent on either side of the international boundary, and has seen the sterile and semi-arid country that will never produce crops of any kind without irrigation or method of cultivation like the dry farming process. It is not always possible and is nearly always costly to install. Dry farming is always possible, and its cost over and above that of ordinary farming is not appreciable.

By the time the Dry Farming Congress at Spokane is held it will be possible to determine in dollars and cents the loss inflicted upon the people of the United States and Canada by the dry weather that has affected some sections of both countries this year. It will be possible, then, to know just for dry farming has not the problems involved in the drought, and if it is proved that it has solved these problems with a reasonable degree of satisfaction, dry farming will receive many accessions of territory and men. The present season has produced conditions that could have been better for the testing and proving of dry farming methods, and the Spokane Congress will afford a

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator will drive worms from the system without injury to the child, because it is gentle, while fully effective, is mild.

—**A PETITION IN BANKRUPTCY**—

Many delicate complaints have been paid the fair sex by men subtle in speech, but the following comes straight from the heart of an afflicted angler, who was married in the South the other day by a white minister. At the conclusion of the marriage the bridegroom asked the price of the service.

"Oh, well," answered the minister, "you can pay me whatever you think it is worth to me."

The bride turned and subtly looked him right over from head to foot; then, slowly rolling up the white of his eyes, said:

"—Loved, sah, you has done ruined as for life for his, for sure."

Free Gravelly Will Tell You
Marine Eye Remedy (Hawley's Eye Remedy)
Hawley's Eye Remedy (Hawley's Eye Remedy)
Hawley's Eye Remedy (Hawley's Eye Remedy)
Hawley's Eye Remedy (Hawley's Eye Remedy)

No better cigarette the world over than



It is :: Impossible

To make a favorable impression with poor goods.

Our goods have created a favorable impression, therefore our business is increasing.

LEAVE YOUR ORDERS HERE FOR --

GROCERIES

Then notice—the cleanliness and freshness of the goods—the full honest measure—the quality of what you get—You will find abundant reason for favoring us with further orders.

OUR STOCK OF ::

DRY GOODS

Is one of the most varied and complete in Alberta. The quality throughout is the best and the prices the most reasonable you can secure anywhere.

We have a reputation for good honest trading, and it is our earnest endeavor always to maintain it.

Take a walk through our store any time, compare the quality of our goods with the prices and you will be more than satisfied.

BOW ISLAND

TRADING CO.'Y

Pioneer and Leading Merchants of Bow Island.

FOREST FIRES.

(Continued from Page 1.)

the ruins as the search progresses. The most disastrous fire in this district today are those in Mandre county between Thompson and the Idaho line. These fires extend along an unbroken line for more than fifty miles and are in dense timber. There are several towns in this district built in the very midst of the timber.

S. M. Boyd, former Northern Pacific agent at Wallace, met death in an attempt to save his parrot. In the ruins of one house two skulls, presumably of men, were found. Six men are known to have died in an attempt to reach Wallace from Big Creek, St. Joe county. Some assert that six more are dead. Ranger Paul and 41 men were forced to leave Big Creek and attempt to cover the ruins to Wallace. Three miles from town they were forced by a wall of fire to crawl into nine tunnels, many of which remain ten hours. Two men broke through the fire and staggered into Wallace. They reached here at 1 o'clock yesterday morning and gave the alarm and a party of volunteers with a physician hastened to the War Eagle mine where the men were.

One of the forty-one was burned to death on the trunk of a tree. The others were suffocated and dead, and a dozen others were resuscitated and crept away after an hours work. Three men are known to be dead on Place Creek. Ranger Hall had 25 men under him there. All were caught. Three were killed, three others were blinded for life and five had their legs burned by falling trees. Three men met death yesterday afternoon. They and twenty others were trapped in a fire on Boulder Creek, near Mt. Dallas. Four of the twenty managed to walk to the train to come here. Another man was killed on Place Creek, a mile from Wallace. He and a companion, penned in by flames, took refuge in the creek and kept each other wet by throwing water with their hands. While thus engaged a falling tree struck one of them on the head and killed him instantly. His companion was able to escape to Wallace, but his clothing was so wet that he was stopped at the city limit by a policeman who obtained clothing for the man before he would permit him to enter the city for treatment. Harry Chamberlain was engaged in burying two treasure-filled trunks in the yard of his house in East Wallace when the flames swept round the corner of the house burning him from head to toe.

The fire situation is still bad, all the hills around being filled with burning clambers. The wind is blowing strongly at times. Fully a third of the population has left the town. At 9:30 yesterday morning the first train from the Wallace district pulled into Missoula. Among the first to get off one of the box cars was a nurse, wearing uniform and cap and carrying a tin tray on her head. She was the mother, nervous, pale and emaciated, trembling from head to foot. Following this train came another nurse, with another nine-day old child and a child, frightened mother.

Butte, Montana, Aug. 22.—A special train from Thompson Falls, Montana, says "The fire situation here is alarming. Thompson Falls is threatened." Positions Belknap, Willoughby, Noyon and Herson are burning, and there is a solid line of fire from here to the Montana-Idaho boundary line, a distance of forty miles.

Coleman, Alta., Aug. 22.—A serious bush fire is raging at Crow's Nest, B. C., and several persons left Coleman Sunday to fight the fire. The Sunnyside hotel is in danger, and men are working hard trying to prevent the fire from reaching the hotel. Several bush fires are reported along the Crow's Nest Pass. This place is full of smoke from the surrounding fires.

PLEASANT VALLEY.

Ralph Fisher and Lew Roberts went to Regina Wednesday.

Gov. Beggs is doing a fine piece of breaking on his honeymoon.

A. Donn and family are moving to Medicine Hat for the winter.

Rev. Frank Headley has charge of H. Fisher's place while the family is away.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Taylor and Miss Margie visited at Mrs. Galtins last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Johnson visited Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth last Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Thompson with his men and a trucking rig are started for Regina Wednesday and stopped and threshed 375 bushels of fine wheat for G. W. Johnston at his farm south of town.

J. W. Powell, of Coleman, Alta., colliery manager of the McMillan Creek Coal and Coke Co., has been appointed inspector of mines for Southern Alberta, with headquarters at Lethbridge.

FOSTER'S FORECAST

Washington, D.C., August 26.—My last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbances to cross the continent 31 to 30, warm wave 23 to 27, cold wave 20 to 30. This will be a radical disturbance particularly in the great central valleys. Excessive rains where I have predicted more than usual rain for August and an excessive drought, where I have predicted drought, for this month.

About date of this bulletin a dry storm will be crossing the continent and drought conditions will be largely increased by evaporation. In places the corn and cotton crops will suffer by drought, while in the excessive rain section very fine growing weather will prevail.

First disturbance of September will reach Pacific coast about August 27, cross Pacific slope by close of 20, great central valleys 3, eastern sections 5, sections 3. Warm wave about August 29, great central valleys 31, eastern sections 3, eastern sections 3.

The important features of this disturbance will be the inauguration of a great and long hot wave that will continue till near the middle of the month, and a week of heavy rains in the sections for which I have calculated an excess of rainfall for September; see below.

I am not expecting severe storms with this disturbance. In the drought sections the forest will develop into heat and in the districts of excessive rains for September these forces will go toward increasing rainfall.

The rainfalls of September will be excessive in Southern and southwestern Texas probably as far north as Dallas and Fort Worth, and the cotton crop of Southern Texas will be benefited. Frosts will not occur there till November and the top cotton will have a long and vigorous growth.

The northern lakes will also get an excess of rain in September and the country thereabouts will be greatly benefited as to the late crops and pasture. Warm weather and rains will particularly be favorable to late crops.

Some places in middle and western Canada will get much rain in September for late crops, but generally the crop weather of September will be favorable to these sections. Eastern Canada will get sufficient rain excepting a few small localities.

North and South Carolina will get sufficient rain in September and the cotton crop will be greatly benefited. Top cotton will make a long and vigorous growth.

Balance of the country, including Cuba, will have a deficiency of rain, except a few small localities about Chicago, Boston, Columbus, Ohio, where local rains will bring relief. This leaves a very large section of country with a large deficiency of moisture. September will be a drought month except for the exceptions mentioned. Most rain will fall not far from September 1 to 7, more 21, 28, 30.

I am sorry that I cannot make out a better cropweather month for September but the calculation, made by my assistants, are as I have stated.

MORE MEMBERS FOR WESTERN CANADA.

According to figures obtainable at the Bureau of Census and Statistics Ottawa, those who have been signing out a marked shifting of parliamentary power to the west from the east in the redistribution which will follow the next, decennial census was good reason for their calculations.

While the census proper is enumerated only once in ten years, there is a careful check on population from year to year, and of late an annual estimate. As is well known, Quebec forms the unit of representation. It has a fixed representation of 65, which decreases the basis of representation.

On March 31st, according to official estimates, the population of Quebec was 2,154,000, as compared with 1,948,100 when the census was taken in 1901. On the basis of this total the unit of representatives at the end of March was 23,138. Applying this to the estimate of population of the three prairie provinces on March 31st, Manitoba would today be entitled to fifteen instead of ten members, Saskatchewan to eleven instead of ten, and Alberta ten instead of seven.

The estimated population of Canada on March 31st, was 7,980,781. Next June it is expected it will be over 8,000,000. Quebec, as stated, has a population of 2,154,000, as compared with 1,948,100 in 1901. Ontario is now estimated at 2,154,000, as compared with 1,948,100 in 1901. The estimate of the three prairie provinces is now estimated at 1,948,000, as compared with 1,948,100 in 1901. The three maritime provinces are 1,000,000, as compared with 883,523 in 1901.

Manitoba 2,154,000 1,948,000
Ontario 2,154,000 1,948,000
British Columbia 2,154,000 1,948,000
Alberta 2,154,000 1,948,000
Saskatchewan 2,154,000 1,948,000
Quebec 2,154,000 1,948,000

To the above has to be added immigration of 1,282 not yet apportioned. If the estimate of the census bureau is even approximately correct, it means that the census to be taken on June 1st will show a population for the three prairie provinces of over eight millions.

Situated exactly at the highest point of the divide of the Rocky Mountains, on the Crow's Nest division of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in British Columbia, the Summit Hotel, which "Andy" Goode, a famous hunter and frontiersman, is proprietor, claims a unique distinction. When it rains in the mountains, says the Wide World Magazine, the water which falls on the eastern slope of the roof trickles away to join, by any river, with the excess of time hanging in the air with the broad Atlantic. The water falling just beyond the ridgepole, on the other side of the roof, flows westerly, and ultimately into the Pacific.

Will those who wish to obtain the FIVE HUNDRED kindly send their names at once.

T-R-Y GIRLS IN CAMP

AT DEWDROP INN.

By one of the party)
Early Friday morning, August 12th, the members of the T-R-Y Club met at Mrs. McCrea's to make final preparations for a few days' outing on the Saskatchewan river.

At ten o'clock Mr. Vanny and Mr. Pooley drove up with a large lay-lake on the wagon, and after filling up drove down to Mrs. Pooley's, where they were held up by a photographer. The party then took their departure for the river, and on route kept themselves busy by serenading all the farmers along the road. Soon after reaching the river bank, a nice bunch of men was served, and the remainder of the day was passed in a manner that none but a jolly bunch of girls could ever think of. A five o'clock picnic dinner was served, soon after which the boys took their departure and the camp prepared for slumber.

The girls had just got nicely settled for the night when the legal rain began to blow and in a short time the rain came down in torrents. The tent began to leak on one side and one of the chaps was kept busy trying to keep the tent dry with roller covers, tin pans, and various other articles. But things began to rather excite the girls. Chap had hit on a bed with her feet on a log, alarm clock in one hand and lantern in the other, and to keep her courage to avoid a stampede of young girls, when a noise was heard and the girls were sure that the small tent had blown from the wagon and to bed, it was the ropes breaking on one side of the large tent and the whole thing began to move in. Then the chap grabbed the axe and lantern and accompanied by Essie and Maggie went out into the storm and darkness to tie the ropes and drive stakes. They were surprised to find the small tent still standing and proceeded to investigate the state of things inside. To their pleasure they discovered that most everything was dry, so they decided to keep these the rest of the night. Towards morning all fell asleep, but at five o'clock the chap, ordered "all dress and hang things up" and it was not long until the girls had bay-lake, logs and tent were decorated with bed clothes and various other articles that had been left outside the tent the night before. Sunday morning was spent by holding class soon after breakfast, when the lesson for the day was discussed and several hymns were sung. At dinner the party of girls was considerably disappointed at the arrival of numerous guests, and in all about 25 sat down to a sumptuous repast. Church was held in the afternoon, a congregation numbering about forty being in attendance, and a very impressive service, presided over by Rev. Mr. Hymers, resulted.

The next morning, the weather proving again rather threatening, it was decided to break camp and proceed home once, and the girls, cordially done, though not without many regrets being expressed at leaving such a pleasant location.

The party was composed of Mrs. McCrea, Mrs. White and two sons, and Essie Pooley, Hilda Shontz, Kathleen Pooley, J. J. Youlter, Nina Pooley, Maggie Wadell and Lucy Pooley.

THE SUPREME COURT OF ALBERTA.

Sittings of the Supreme Court of Alberta, on June and for the trial of the hearing of motions and other civil business will be held at the following times and places. When the date for the opening of a Court or Sitting is a holiday, the Court or Sitting will be held on the next business day.

Sittings of the Supreme Court on June: EDMONTON, First Tuesday in September and First Tuesday in December.

For Trial of Civil and Criminal Cases: EDMONTON, First Tuesday in November, March, April and May, and Third Tuesday in June, July, August and September.

For Trial of Criminal and Civil Jury Cases: EDMONTON, First Tuesday in October, February and May.

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Miscellaneous

For Sale.

Ninety bushels good Wheat for \$100.00. Apply to J. A. Hogg.

Bull for Service.

The undersigned has a Polled Angus Bull from a fully registered sire which he has over in good weather, with abundance of good grass and water, \$200 a head per season, price \$200 a head per season. For further information write: Welder & Dopp, P.O. Box 62, Seven Persons, Alta.

Wanted.

Horses and Cattle to pasture this fall and winter. Have good pasture under fence and three sections to pasture in good weather, with abundance of good grass and water, \$200 a head per season, price \$200 a head per season. For further information write: Welder & Dopp, P.O. Box 62, Seven Persons, Alta.

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